NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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CONSIDERATIONS
ON THE NECESSITY OF ESTABLISHING AN
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
and having more of the children of wealthy citizens educated for the
PROFESSION OF FARMING.

(Continued from p. 50.)

It is a mistaken idea that nothing can be made by farming. Universal fact proves the contrary. The chief part of our immense population lives by it, and lives too in a comfortable, and very many of it in a luxurious state. It is a fact, not now noticed for the information of our countrymen, who all know it, but as a contrast to what prevails on the other side of the Atlantic, where probably it will be considered incredible, that our farmers' tables are ordinarily furnished, three times a day throughout the year, with as much meat, besides a superbundance of vegetables, as their families and their laborers can use, and that two, out of the three meals a day have commonly coffee or tea, with sugar and cream or milk for their accompaniments. It is fervently to be wished, that a more economical mode of living were adapted—but so is the fact. Is this making nothing by farming? Which of the other pursuits of life furnish more of the means of comfortable living? Do we not often see it the source of riches and abundance, while many in other professions find it difficult to subsist? It is the only one that is independent. Indebted to his industry, and the ordinary goodness of providence alone, the farmer can live should all others be annihilated. His bosom is free from the anxieties which agitate others, who have not the same certainty of enjoying a competency, who know not whether there will be sufficient openings for their industry, whether their labors will be duly appreciated, or whether the chances on which success depends will eventuate for or against them.

Hope, which only can illumine the gloom that envelops humanity, and assuage its sufferings, holds her lamp, burning with a bright equable flame, before the cultivator of the earth; while to others, it appears and disappears and appears again, like the wandering fire of an ignis fatuus, or flutters like the faint light of a glimmering taper, or like a meteor blazes intensely for a while, then vanishes forever.

Travel through our country, especially the western parts of this state; look at the groups of rosy, well clad children, that swarm from their dwelling, and cluster about the school houses; observe the neatness and elegance of the farm houses as you pass them; examine their appendages of out-houses, gardens, orchards and fields, stocked with cattle, or enriched with crops ripening for the harvest, and estimate their value; go into the churches, raised in all their magnificence, from the surplusages of farms, and behold the brilliance of appearances there, where not a single object, with the marks of poverty on it, is found to disfigure the scene; enter some of the stately abodes which will meet you with frequent occurrence; see the plenty, independence, comfort and happiness predominant in them, which the lords of palaces might envy, but which they never can know; ask if these are the fruits of a fortunate or prosperous ancestry; you will be told, no! they have all been extracted from the soil by a judicious and industrious application of their present owners to the buisness of agriculture. After this say—is there nothing to be made by farming?

Little do many think what they make by it. Let them only calculate the amount of every article that enters into the consumption of their families, according to the prices which the inhabitants of cities pay, and they may obtain some idea of the produce of their farms. Some of them, and those not of the wealthiest, will no doubt, at the end of such a calculation, be astonished to find that, with all their economy and avoidance of extravagance, and notwithstanding their previous very different belief, they live at the rate of two or three thousand dollars a year: a fact easy to be ascertained by keeping regular accounts; and yet may such have accumulated no ordinary fortunes to bequeath to their families.

Englishmen, in their characteristic vain-glorious manner, exult in the happy condition of their farmers; and what is that condition? They cultivate a soil not superior, but perhaps on an average rather inferior to ours. The price of their land, compared to that of ours, is exorbitant, and rents of necessity are equally exorbitant. They possess no incommunicable *arcana* for managing their business; on the contrary, the American genius is well calculated to outstrip them, and will most undoubtedly do so, under the influence of that spirit which has become so active of late, in all the niceties of husbandry. One third, probably one half, if not more, of the fruits of their labor is taken from them, without remuneration—by tithes to support an ecclesiastical nobility with its numberless dependants,—by taxes to pay the interest of a national debt, of incomprehensible magnitude, incurred for carrying on a savage warfare against the human race, almost without intermission, for centuries past, and for the support of an aristocracy, of which the thousands that compose it, each must be supported in a style of magnificence which the first magistrate of this nation cannot afford—by the poor-rates exacted from them to keep a great portion of their immense population from actual starvation—and by what is drawn from them in private charities by that enormous mass of *pauperism*, utterly inconceivable to Americans, which overwhelms the nation, and not being adequately provided for by the public, continually assails their humanity with irresistible importunities. It is from this compulsive display of British humanity, that Britons, proud Britons, have obtained a character at home so perfectly the reverse of what their public acts have indelibly stamped on them abroad.

If then the English farmer, after having so much of the fruits of his labor taken from him, can, as represented by his own countrymen, live in an enviable style, what must we say of the American, whose contributions for the support of government, and all needful charitable purposes, are comparatively but as a drop in the bucket, or the small dust in the balance!

O fortunatos, si sua norint bona, colonos!

But with all these superior advantages of the American farmer, it is nevertheless true, and it is no less true in regard to every other profession, that he who has not been in the way of becoming thoroughly acquainted with actual farming, will make nothing by it, or rather will sink his fortune in the attempt. A rich young man, sent into the country to prosecute farming, without an education for it, will, most assuredly, be cozened and swindled out of property, till all be lost; on the contrary, a competent knowledge of his business, to be acquired only by a regular education for it, would make it to him, if not a mine of wealth, at least the means of an affluent living.

The inference from all these facts and observations then is, that there is and must remain an insurmountable barrier to prevent the sons of men of other professions, and especially of the rich, from becoming farmers, unless there be some institution in which they can receive an education for that profession in a manner different from what is now possible:—That it would be incalculably for the benefit of our country if the surplus candidates for other professions, could be diverted to this, the most useful of all:—And therefore, that an institution specially intended for this purpose is of the greatest importance—that it is demanded by every consideration of the wisest policy, and that the resources of government cannot be better employed for any other object for which governments are formed.

It may be called an agricultural *school*, *academy* or *college*, no matter which; but if any importance is to be attached to names, I would give it the most respectable, and call it THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Its primary object should be to teach *the theory and practice of agriculture*, with such branches of other sciences as may be serviceable to them: its secondary, *to make improvements*.

This state has been liberal, almost to excess, in the endowment of other colleges. For the purchase of but a little, almost useless, and now nearly neglected appendage to the college of physicians and surgeons—*Hosack's botanical garden*—a sum has been given which alone would place the all-important institution now advocated, on a respectable footing. After this, an endowment of such an institution as this cannot be consistently refused.

If then an agricultural college is of the importance thus clearly evinced—If the best interests of the community so eminently depend on it—If numbers of youth in the wealthiest families must without it, be abandoned to dissipation, and finally to ruin—If the perplexities, despair, and melancholy prospects of their parents, in regard to the destinies of their children, can be removed only by it, and if capital to an immense amount, otherwise devoted to annihilation in the sinks of prodigality and vice, can by it be drawn into the most productive employment, then surely must the agricultural college share the patronage of government, at

least equally with others; nay, it must become the DARLING FAVORITE.

There is another aspect of this institution not unworthy of serious meditation. Men filling the professions exclusively called *the literary*, have too great a preponderance in our political machinery. This necessarily results from their qualifications, derived from a superior education, giving them a superior power to accomplish their purposes, and which directed by an *esprit de corps*, as it unavoidably must be, cannot be expected always to harmonize with the general interests of the community. It has been observed, and not altogether without reason, that in some places, the clergy have had too much of a controling influence over the politics of a state. Of such an aristocracy however, this state, we are proud to say, has had no reason to complain, and has nothing to fear. But the greatest evil of this kind, in our country in general, is most to be apprehended from the profession of law. Every one on reflection, must perceive the extent of the present existence of this evil, and may conjecture to what, without a remedy, it will ultimately grow.

The profession of law is considered, more than any other, as directly in the line of promotion to the highest offices, and therefore, like lottery gamblers, aiming at the highest prize, most ambitious families destine some of their branches for it; but the profession becoming thereby overstocked, numbers are necessitated to intrigue for measures specially favorable to their individual interests, and which may raise them to more fortunate stations. And thus are their superior acquirements, for want of a sufficient counterpoise, successfully employed with other views than the promotion of the public good. When markets are glutted with any commodities, the ingenuity of traders will be stretched to the utmost for discovering ways by which they may dispose of them, and necessity too often urges them to the adoption of unjustifiable means to effect their purpose. Not a few of the lawyers of the inferior grades, it is believed, are in similar circumstances, and obliged to resort to a similar sinister conduct.

These animadversions on the profession of law, as at present existing in our country, are by no means intended to disparage the profession; on the contrary, it must be confessed that to it we are indebted for the greatest blessings of government, the due investigation and correct discrimination of the rights of the people, and the execution of the laws for their security and protection. An honest, well qualified lawyer, with suitable dispositions, in any community, can be one of its most extensive public benefactors. To him the oppressed may flee, with a consoling confidence, as to a guardian angel, and be sure of relief. But the evil which has been noticed, and which in its progress is considered to have an aspect sufficiently malign to justify apprehensions of its dangerous growth, arises from the superabundance of the numbers annually added to the profession, and the want of talents, elsewhere, to form a counterpoise to its preponderating weight. But we cannot pull up the tares, lest thereby we destroy the wheat also.

The most effectual, if not the only remedy for this evil then is, to introduce more men of accomplished education into the agricultural department, men who shall have discernment sufficient to detect the tendency of sinister measures that may be artfully projected, and the masked batteries that may be raised in hostility to the public good, and be able to meet the champions of them with their own weapons, and with equal dexterity in the use of them. It is believed that nothing better can be devised, for bringing about this most desirable reformation, than the proposed agricultural college, and the dissemination of similar institutions throughout the nation: and if so, this view of it urges, with additonal force, the necessity of its adoption, for giving a still higher finish to our already most wonderfully improved political fabric; the most perfect existing model of government; the wonder and the envy of the world.

In our ordinary institutions we have been the mere copyists of foreign establishments. The happy peculiarities of our country require something different; and it would be an eternal blot on the American character if we had not the genius and the boldness to tread out of the paths traced in barbarous times, and pursue a course suited to this new world, so very different from the old; especially in regard to the matter now contemplated, which so eminently involves the highest interests of our country. Let it then belong to the state of New-York, to give birth to an institution, which if the view now taken of the subject be correct, will exceed all others in immediate and most lasting substantial utility. She will then have the praise of being the mother of *agricultural schools*, by which the cultivation of the earth, in the best possible *known* manner, will be taught, and ultimately improved to the highest possible state of perfection.

One other very important effect will be produced by such an institution. Comparisons will be made between the practice of those who are educated in it, and those who are brought up to farming in the ordinary way; and thereby an emulation will be excited that will cause exertions, which would not otherwise be made, for making continual further approximations to the maximum of improvement.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY AND JOURNAL, FOR JUNE.

(Continued from p. 43.)

By a long article on the subject of cutting rings in the bark of fruit trees and other trees and plants, extracted from a foreign publication, among other facts we learn that,

"All apple trees form an abundance of additional flower buds, in consequence of ringing; but if the ring be wide, the ringed branches, especially young ones, speedily become sickly: it is therefore advisable, wiih them not to cut rings of greater width than what will be closed up, at the end of the same season, or early in the following year; besides, it seems that the improvement in size and beauty, is obtained chiefly in the first year of the ringing, therefore the rings of apple trees certainly should not exceed a quarter of an inch in width, on strong branches, and they should be narrower on small and weak shoots. Fresh branches on the same tree, ought to be annually ringed, and thus a succession of produce be uninterruptedly kept up."

A Mr. Twamley found by experiment that "the rings made in horizontally trained branches do not so regularly close up as those on upright growing ones; and he found an advantage in protecting the exposed part of the wood at the ring with grafting clay." Another gentleman "made his rings a quarter of an inch wide, at the end of April and beginning of May, and in the winter covered the open rings with clay and cow dung. The fruits of all, in comparison with the produce of the unringed branches, were, exclusive of the additional quantity, either altered in size or in color, but did not keep so well, and were thought inferior in flavor, which is the natural consequence of the increase in size."

It appears that pear trees suffer less from ringing than apple trees. "In healthy and clear shoots, the bark of pear trees soon restores itself over the ring, unless it is cut very wide. The effect of ringing them is a certain production of blossom buds, so much so that even young trees may be brought into bearing by this means."

"The branches of plum and cherry trees sustain injury and become cankered by ringing; but as they are always free blowers, an increase of blossom by artificial means is not wanted to make them produce fruit." "Vines are much benefitted by ringing; their blossom is produced on the shoots of the same year, in sufficient plenty; for additional blossoms, the use, therefore, of ringing, is not required, but increase of size, early ripening, and improvement of flavor in the grapes, all result from ringing." "The practice may be extensively and usefully applied to ornamental shrubs and plants, which do not readily blossom."

It is observed by Sir John Sinclair that, "In many cases, particularly in pear trees, cutting out a narrow ring of bark, from one third to one half of an inch, quite round the stem, has rendered the crop abundant, which otherwise would have failed. If the incision be covered with a rag, the hollow is filled up with new bark, in the space of a few weeks." Probably a small wire twisted round a branch, so as to form a ligature, might answer every purpose of cutting away the bark, without any danger of injuring the tree.

A writer in the American Farmer, vol. iii, p. 342, says that he has tried the experiment of ringing or girdling fruit trees, and is satisfied that fruit may be thereby produced, although the operation injures the trees. He therefore disapproves of it, and prefers *scoring*, that is making incisions into the bark lengthwise up the trunk, continuing, if necessary, along the principal branches. Indeed the only important use which, as we conceive, can arise from ringing fruit trees is found in its forcing young fruit trees to shew what sort of fruit they will produce, which will enable the owner to determine whether it would be advisable to graft them.

We have next an article on the Dwarf Indian Corn, taken from the Transactions of the London Horticultural Society. Some heads of this kind of corn were exhibited, which were produced from seed sent to the Society from Paris by M. Vilmorin, under the name of Mais a Poulet—"Chicken Corn." The plants do not exceed eighteen inches in height, are very hardy, not being injured by the spring frosts. The grains are of a bright yellow color, round and small, and the flour they contain appears to be peculiarly white and fine.

Some Notices of the Larch Tree (Pinus Larix) known by the several names of Juniper, Hackmatack and Larch—by John Lowell. Mr. Lowell says that the

"Hackmatack grows more rapidly, than the *real* Juniper, commonly called the red Cedar, and is more durable for posts, than that plant. It will grow on any soil, and rapidly in soils entirely different from those, in which it is usually found. I have them growing, in pure sand, without the smallest apparent admixture of loam, and on a barren gravel—a gravel, which will scarcely support grass. I have large trees in such soils 13 to 24 inches in circumference and thirty feet high, of thirteen years growth."

There are a number of varieties, which are described in the London Horticultural Transactions, and extracted into the article now under consideration. Among others are

"The common Larch (i e. the Larch of Great Britain) with red or pink flowers. In the duke of Athol's plantations on mountainous tracts at an elevation above the sea of 1500 to 1600 feet, this tree has, at eighty years of age arrived at a size to produce six loads of timber, appearing in durability and every other good quality, to be likely to answer every purpose, both by sea and land."

"Pinus Microcarpa, (a small fruited or coned Larch) the red Larch of North America. There are some trees of this kind fifty years old on the Athol estates, but *they do not contain one third* as many cubit feet of timber as Pinus Larix at a similar age. (That is, the *English Larch* furnishes three times the quantity of timber in fifty years which our own common Larch does.) The wood is so ponderous that it will not swim in water. Its cones are much shorter than those of the Pinus Larix, its branches weaker, and its leaves narrower."

Mr. Lowell thinks it would be well to import the cones of the English Larch and some other varieties from Scotland.

Mr. Lowell next gives an account of the success, which has attended his planting small patches of forest trees. In 1807, 1808, and 1809, he planted with forest trees from two to three acres of land, which was barren and unproductive, its whole value per annum not ten dollars. The trees were White Pine, Larch, Fir Balsam, and in the better parts, Oak of various sorts, Maple, Beech, Ash, Elm, Locust, Spruce, Spanish Chesnut, &c.

"The land was about half of it ploughed and kept open with potatoes for two years and then abandoned to the course of nature. The pines were taken up out of the forest with great care, not more than 5 feet high. Wherever I had the cupidity and impatience to introduce a larger tree I either lost it or it became sickly. In some places I planted acorns, and as to my hard wood forest trees, transplanted from the woods, finding they looked feeble and sickly when they shot out, I instantly sawed them off at the ground or near it. This required some resolution, but I have been abundantly paid for it.

"The result of this experiment is this, that in a period from 13 to 16 years I have raised a young, beautiful and thrifty plantation comprising almost every variety of tree which we have in Massachusetts, which are now from 25 to 35 feet high, and some of which, the thriftiest white pines actually measure from 9 to 12 inches diameter. The loppings, and thinning out of these trees now furnish abundant supply of light fuel for summer use, and upon as accurate a calculation as I am able to make, I am convinced, that the present growth, cut down at the end of fourteen years from the planting would amply pay for the land at the price it would have brought. I do not mean to say, that this would be the case in the interior, but in the vicinity of Boston and of Salem, I am sure this experiment may be tried with perfect success. In Chelsea, Lynn, Cambridge, West Cambridge, some parts of Brooklyn, Wenham, Danvers, and many other old towns, I see tracts of land which can produce but little, of any value, and which would in fifteen years, at the expense of ten days labor for the first four years on each acre, produce trees that would be worth the present price of the land. I am persuaded that this is no loose calculation.

"I owe it to the cause of truth, to state, that I committed a very grave and important mistake in planting. From the desire to cover my land more rapidly, and to thicken my plantations for ornament, I planted my trees too near each other. I now suffer from this very natural cupidity. I cannot thin them out without hurting the beauty of the landscape, and the trees show how much they suffer by the yearly loss of their lower branches, which will always die if they have not air and moisture, and like other misers, I find myself unwilling to part with the treasure I have possessed.

"This however will not apply to the farmer who raises from a desire of profit. His trees should be placed at least twenty-five feet asunder in every direction; he will not fear, as I have done, the use of his axe to thin out his trees. I could now cut out light fuel for the supply of my family for two years, without injuring my plantation, but I have not courage to do it."

I am aware that two objections will be made to this statement—First, that the scale of experiment was a small one, not exceeding two acres and an half. It is true; but the experiment was sufficiently large to test the utility of the measure. Secondly, that I disregarded expense, and put down the cost to the score of luxury. This is not true; I am sure that the whole labor did not exceed twenty days work of one man on an acre, and with respect to one acre of it not five days labor (in the whole) of one man, has ever been expended upon it.

"I planted the trees in two or three days, and left them to their fate; but I consider two conditions, indispensable to success. First, that as to pines of all sorts, and other evergreen trees, they should be put out not more than four years old; *not pruned*, for they will not bear the knife well. Secondly, that as to hard wood forest trees transplanted from the woods, they should be instantly cut down to the ground or near it.

"It is only because we have no nurseries of forest trees in New England, that I speak of the barbarous practice of transplanting and instantly heading down. Young trees from a nursery would in all respects be preferable."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Agricultural Society of Buck's County, Penn. have recommended to the citizens of that county, "to strictly prohibit the practice of gunning on their lands, inasmuch as it is believed that the present alarming increase of insects is principally owing to the destruction of birds." A writer likewise in the Farmer's Journal, of Windsor, Vt. remonstrates against the wanton destruction of the robin, whose young are fed on the insects which infest our cornfields.

In an article in the American Watchman, recommending the growth of *millet*, the following is given as the product of one acre sowed with half a bushel of that seed. Three tons of hay and 30 1-2 bushels of clean seed. The hay was consumed by horses who seemed to relish it as they would the best upland. The seed when manufactured into flour makes a cake more wholesome and equally palatable with that of buck wheat. The writer says if *one* bushel were sowed to the acre the crops would in all probability be proportionably better.

An experiment has been made in England to ascertain whether the manufacture of *spider webs* should be encouraged. It would require five thousand insects to make spider silk sufficient to form a single pair of stockings. It has been proved, by experiment, that the spider silk is so exceedingly fine that five threads are required to form one of the strength of the silk worms. A gentleman in England presented to a society, a pair of gloves and stockings, both from the spider wed, possessing all the gloss and beauty of real silk.

Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

The influence of the *black* color upon heat was lately explained to the anatomical class of *Allahabad* in the following manner:—

Two *tea pots*, one *black* and the other *white*, were placed on a table, and filled, each with boiling water, from the same kettle, which had been placed on the fire in the presence of the students. At the termination of the lecture, in the course of an hour, the water in the *black* tea pot had very considerably cooled, as was perceptible both to the finger, and by the thermometer, while the temperature in the *white* tea pot continued nearly at its original standard.

Calcutta paper.

The manufacture of woollen cloth, at Steubenville, Ohio, has been brought to such perfection, that an English gentleman lately examining some of the cloths at the factory storehouse, could not be persuaded but that the proprietors kept on hand an assortment of fine British cloths, and sold them for American.

FACTS AND OBSERVATIONS RELATING TO
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

ON DEEP AND FREQUENT PLOUGHING.

"I entertain no doubt of the utility of deep ploughing; not at once, in our lands in general, but by an increase of two or three inches at every annual ploughing, until the earth be stirred and pulverised to the depth of ten or twelve inches. Indian corn planted in such a mass of loosened earth, would not, I am persuaded, ever suffer by ordinary droughts. Like a sponge, it would absord a vast quantity of rain water, and become a reservoir to supply the want of that and all other plants. Nothing is more common in a dry summer, than the rolling of the leaves of corn; and that circumstance is often mentioned as an evidence of the severity of the drought. This rolling of the leaves of Indian corn, is the consequence in part, of scant manuring, but still more of shallow ploughing. Few, perhaps, are aware of the depths to which the roots of plants will penetrate in a deeply loosened earth. A gentleman much inclined to agricultural inquiries and observations, informed me, near fifty years ago, that seeing some men digging a well, in a hallow place, planted with Indian corn then at its full growth, he stopped to examine how far its roots had descended, and he traced them to the depth of nine feet. The soil was an accumulation of earth, which had run or been thrown into the hollow.

"The seeds of a common turnip, sown in warm weather, and on soil sufficiently moist, I have known to vegetate in about eight and forty hours; and in only four or five days afterwards, I found the plants had sent down roots to the depth of four or five inches."

Mr. Pickering's Address to the Essex Ag. So.

Sir John Sinclair gives the following MAXIMS RESPECTING THE PROPER DEPTH OF PLOUGHING.

1. The depth to which land ought to be ploughed must be first regulated by the depth of the soil. On thin soils, more especially on a rocky substratum, the ploughing must necessarily be shallow; but when the soil, whether light or strong will admit it, the ploughing ought to be as deep as a pair of horses can accomplish; and at some seasons, it is advantageous to plough it even with four, particularly at the commencement of every fresh rotation.

2. The depth ought likewise to depend on the means of improving the soil; for when the land is poor, and the means of enriching it are scanty, the depth of ploughing ought to be in proportion to the quantity of manure which can be obtained.

3. Deep ploughing is highly advantageous upon every soil, excepting those where the substratum is an orchy sand. In fact, such sands are scarcely worthy of being cultivated, unless in situations where much alluvial compost, [marsh mud, &c.] or short town manure, can be procured.

4. It is a general rule never to plough so deep as to penetrate below the soil that was formerly manured and cultivated, excepting upon fallow, and then only, when you have plenty of lime or dung to add too, and improve the new soil.

5. Many farmers recommend, when fallowing land, to go as deep as possible with the first furrow; by which the subsequent furrows will be more easily done, and to expose the soil to the winter's frost, and to the summer's heat; but when the land is ploughed in spring for a crop of oats, *a strong soil* cannot be ploughed in safety, above five or six inches.

6. Deep ploughing is advisable on moorish cold soils, as it affords a greater scope for the roots of plants to procure nourishment, admits the superabundant moisture to subside from them, and prevents the summer drought from making an injurious impression on the growing crops; for, on such land, shallow ploughing exposes vegetation to be starved or drowned in wet weather, and to be scorched or withered in dry.

7. It is unnecessary to plough deeper, when the seed is sown, than where there is a fair probability of the different kinds of plants sending their roots; and as beans, clover, and turnips, the only tap-rooted kinds usually cultivated in this country, seldom send their shoots above seven or eight inches down in the soil, and the culmiferous species not so far, it is probable, from these circumstances, that from seven to eight inches may be deep enough for all the purposes of ordinary culture. Occasionally, however, ploughing even ten inches, in the course of a rotation, during the fallow process, is advisable.

Deep ploughing is not to be recommended, 1. When lime or marl has been recently applied, as they have such a tendency to sink, from their weight, and the moisture they imbibe. 2. Where turnips have been eaten off by sheep on the land where they were grown. 3. When grass only two or three years old, more especially where it has been pastured by sheep, is broken up; because, owing to the extreme condensation of the soil, by the trampling of the sheep, a furrow, even of a moderate depth *to appearance*, will make the plough penetrate below the staple that had been cleared, by the culture given during the previous fallow. By this means myriads of the seeds of annual weeds are raised to the surface, where they vegetate, and materially injure the crop cultivated, besides replenishing the soil with a fresh supply of their own seeds. In all these cases from four to five inches will be found sufficient. And 4. If land is infested with natural grasses, which generally run much on the surface, the first ploughing should not be deeper than is necessary to turn up the roots of the grasses that they may be destroyed.

ADVANTAGES OF DEEP PLOUGHING.

1. Bringing up new mould, is peculiarly favorable to clover, beans and potatoes; and, indeed, without that advantage, these crops usually diminish in quantity, quality and value.

2. Deep ploughing is likewise of great consequence to every species of plant, furnishing not only more means of nourishment to their roots, but above all, by counteracting the injurious consequences of either too wet or too dry a season. This is a most important consideration, for, if the season be wet, there is a greater depth of soil to absorb the moisture, so that the plants are not likely to have their roots immersed in water; and in a dry season it is still more useful, for in the lower parts of the cultivated soil, *there is a reservoir of moisture*, which is brought up to the roots of the plants, by the evaporation which the heat of the sun occasions.

3. By deep ploughing also, the ground may be more effectually cleared of root weeds of every description; in particular, it is the best mode of eradicating thistles.

4. By deep ploughing, animal and vegetable manures, which have such a tendency to rise to the surface, are properly covered. This cannot be done by shallow ploughing, in consequence of which much of the value of such manures is lost.

5. By deep ploughing a heavier crop is raised than can be got from a shallow furrow. An intelligent farmer, indeed, after pointing out that deep ploughing increases the staple of the soil, keeps the roots of the corn from being injured by wetness, and also enables the crop longer to resist draught, adds, "*I have ever found deep ploughing attended with good crops, when ridges, shallow ploughed, in the same field, were but indifferent;*" which seems a decisive proof in favor of deep ploughing.

The celebrated Arthur Young gives the following rules relative to Ploughing.

1. An additional depth should first be gained in autumn, that successive change of seasons may take effect in atmospheric influences, before any seed is ventured in the raw stratum first brought up.

2. The equality of that stratum should be examined; it is sometimes sterile by reason of an acid discoverable by boiling in water, and putting that water to the test of blue infusions.

3. Animal and vegetable manures cannot be *buried*; at whatever depth they are deposited, their constant tendency is to rise to the atmosphere.

4. Fossil manures are extremely liable to be buried, having a constant tendency downwards. Chalk, marl, and clay, are sufficiently soluble, or so miscible with water as to sink in a regular mass, and sometimes found much below the depth of the plough.

5. In soils of a poor hungry quality, there should be some proportion observed between the depth of ploughing and the quantity of manure usually spread; but this does not hold good on better soils.

6. Soils are rarely found that ought not to be ploughed, in common, six inches deep; many ought to be stirred eight inches, and some ten.

7. One deep ploughing (to the full depth) should be given once in twelve, eighteen, or twenty-four months: if this be secured, shallow tillage is in many cases preferable to deep working oftener, especially for wheat, which loves a firm bottom.

EASY METHOD OF DISCOVERING WHETHER OR NOT SEEDS ARE SUFFICIENTLY RIPE.

An English publication assures us, that, "Seeds, when not sufficiently ripe, will swim, but when arrived at full maturity, they will be found uniformly to fall to the bottom; a fact that is said to hold equally true of all seeds."

SOAKING OF SEEDS.

"In dry seasons the soaking of seeds in water, a day or two before committing them to the ground will forward their growth, as well as by artificially watering the ground before or after sowing them; and the soaking of them in a solution of salt and water may have another advantage of giving an opportunity of rejecting

the light seeds, which float, and perhaps of destroying some insects which may adhere to them; the sprinkling some kinds of seeds with lime may also be of advantage for the purpose of destroying insects, if such adhere to them, and of attracting moisture from the air, or lower parts of the earth, or for its other useful properties; but where the seed, soil and season, are adapted to each other, none of these condiments are required.

"It may nevertheless, on other accounts, be very advantageous to steep many kinds of grain in the black liquor, which oozes from manure heaps. Mr. Chappel, in the papers of the Bath Society, found great benefit by steeping barley in the fluid above mentioned, for twenty-four hours, and skimming off the light grains. On taking it out of the water, he mixed wood ashes sifted with the grain to make it spread regularly, and obtained a much finer crop, than from the same corn, sown without preparation. To this we may add, that to steep the seed in a solution of dung in water, as in the draining from a dung-hill, is believed in China both to forward the growth of the plant, and to defend it from a variety of insects, according to the information given by Sir G. Staunton."

PRESERVING SEEDS.

"Seeds of plants may be preserved, for many months at least, by causing them to be packed, either in husks, pods, &c. in absorbent paper with raisins, or brown moist sugar; or a good way, practised by gardeners is to wrap the seed in brown paper or cartridge paper pasted down, and then varnished over."

SOWING FRUIT WITH SEEDS.

When the fruit which surrounds any kind of seeds, can be sowed along with them, it may answer some useful purpose. Thus the fruits of crabs, quinces, and some hard pears, will be all the winter uninjured covered only with their autumnal leaves, and will contribute much to nourish their germinating seeds in the spring.

Phytologia.

TO GENERATE THE BEST KINDS OF SEEDS.

The most healthy plants must be chosen, and those which are the most early in respect to the season; these should be so placed, as to have no weak plants of the same species, or even genus, in their vicinity, lest the fecundating dust of weaker plants should be blown by the winds upon the stigmata of the stronger, and thus produce a less vigorous progeny.—*ibid.*

A SUBSTITUTE FOR RINGING SWINE.

Mr. Tubb, an English breeder of stock, has recommended a mode of dealing with these mischievous animals, which it is said may supercede the necessity of putting rings into their noses. It consists simply in shaving off, with a razor or sharp knife, the gristle on the top of the noses of young pigs. The place soon heals over, and the pigs are thus rendered incapable of rooting.

BREEDING SWINE FOR SALE ON THE FOOT, FOR STORE PIGS, ROASTING PIGS, &C.

A *breeding* stock of Swine is said, by some writers on husbandry, to be more profitable to the farmer than keeping *fatting* stocks of the same animal. This will no doubt be the case on a dairy farm, as whey and skimmed milk can, perhaps, be applied to no other purpose so profitably; and those substances are not sufficient to fat grown hogs in the market. The pigs may be sold at any time from three weeks to six months old, and their places supplied by fresh litters. A practice of this sort is recommended in Hunter's Georgical Essays, vol. vi, p. 183.

From the Old Colony Memorial.

In answer to the inquiry of Agricola, "Whether *young* apple trees are not sometimes destroyed by taking *all* their top branches off in the operation of grafting?" By nursery men, the operation of grafting is generally performed upon seedlings in the nursery while very small, and then the whole top is taken off without any injury or danger;* but when it is desired to change the fruit of a standard tree, or one that has attained nearly the size of bearing, the knife ought to be applied with caution—the head of the tree ought to be opened, by pruning the lateral branches of their upright limbs, so as to let in the light and air freely, and then cut off the leading branch, or the two leading branches, as there frequently are two, and sometimes three, and graft the desired fruit, leaving the lateral branches, *at least one year*, when you may graft one or more of the lateral branches as you may wish to form the head; and the second year you may with safety cut off the remaining superfluous branches—the necessity or utility of leaving on the lateral branches I conceive to be, the preservation of the circulation of sap—in my own experience I have lost several trees by cutting off the whole head, and inserting several grafts at a time;—I found they failed the second year by a sort of *canker*, beginning where the amputation was made, and descending so as to cut off all nutrition from the scion, while suckers would shoot up from the stump. I will not say that failure *universally* follows the cutting off the whole head at once, for I have seen it succeed in some instances, as I have travelled the road, but I have also seen many others that have failed. These facts are the result of many years experience and observation.

Yours, P.

* There is a beautiful young orchard of about 250 apple trees in the town of Hanson, set out a few years since by its present owner, Charles Cushing, Esq. All the trees were grafted the two first years. The tops were wholly cut away; not a limb or a sucker was spared. All the scions were set in the trunks of the trees. Not one of the number died, and the orchard is now remarkably thrifty, and no doubt fixes the eyes of travellers in that part of our country.

From the same paper.

To the Editor—

Sir—In the New England Farmer, Sept. 7th, a writer over the signature of "A Farmer," refers to a publication in the O. C. Memorial, signed "Monumet;" adverting to the destructive ravages of the worm upon the grass and corn in this vicinity. The Farmer regrets that Monumet, while announcing the enemy, did not attempt a description of him, and he observes, "If he has ascertained, that *it was a worm*, which produced this devastation, he might have described its length, its color, its first appearance, and duration. Is it the *same* worm which attacks the grass and the corn? A worm that should desfroy, or injure Indian corn in August, must be an important enemy, and should be described."

To supply the deficiency of Monumet, and in some imperfect manner to meet the desire of the Farmer, I will attempt a description of the worm, and as far as facts will enable me, its first appearance; its duration cannot be ascertained, (for it continues in full activity at the present time,) nor as yet, its generation, or its habitudes.

The worm was first discovered about the middle of June, its presence was suspected from the sickly appearance of the corn, about the time of *half hilling*, the leaves turned red and wilting. On examination the worm was found depredating on the fibrous roots. It was then about three quarters of an inch in length, it has continued increasing in size until it has attained the length of one inch and a quarter or half. I shall not attempt a scientific description, but perhaps I may be able to make myself understood by those who have made natural history their study—its color is white or a yellowish white, except the exterior part about one third its length appears bluish, from the contents of the abdomen, which, when emptied, is wholly whitish. Its head is large and beetle-shaped, copperas-yellow, near its mouth are two horns, similar to those of a beetle, but not so large in proportion to its size, immediately over these were a pair of *antennæ*. I could discover no eyes on each side—on the anterior part, are three principal legs, resembling (when viewed through a microscope) those of a crab or lobster and are placed within an eight of an inch of the head—forward of these, and near its mouth, are two smaller legs, similar in appearance to the other, but of which he makes no use in moving, but appear to be placed so as to assist him in conveying food to his mouth; the rest of his body is without legs, and in moving is dragged along—the whole body consists of distinct folds, I did not count them, but I think there may be 10 or 12—the size is that of the largest goose-quill, or rather larger.

That it is "the *same* worm which feeds on *grass* and on the *corn*" is demonstrable, and on the *potatoe also*, which in some fields are more than half devoured.

With respect to its generation or its habits we have not had experience, or an opportunity to observe them, so as to form even a conjecture. In digging the earth last March, they were dug up three feet below the surface, and in digging a post-hole in June, they were found two feet down. Their lodgment now, is about two inches below the sward, which may be separated from the earth and turned over like a carpet, and so numerous that in one instance 128 were counted on the area of one yard, in another 12 on a square foot.

They first made their appearance here in 1819, they did much damage then to the grass, especially pastures, but not to be compared to that of the present season;—and those fields that were devoured then, have nearly escaped now. In the spring of 1820, there was an unusual appearance of what are called the *May Bee;* the conclusion then was, that they were connected with these worms, but this theory wants confirmation.

Yours,

PLYMOTHEUS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Extract of a letter from J. F. Dana, Professor of Chemistry in Dartmouth College, to the Editor, dated Sept. 17, 1822.

DEAR SIR,

I was pleased with the correspondence between Gov. Wolcott and Mr. Pomeroy, contained in your paper, which I received yesterday. The subject is one of great importance to the country.

The application of steam as a means of separating the glutinous matter from flax is suggested by Gov. Wolcott, and probably might be employed with the most decided advantage; but will it destroy the coloring matter? probably not; and the use of steam generated from alkaline solutions, seems to be forbidden by the suggestion of Mr. Pomeroy, that alkaline leys destroy a *cellular* oil on which the delicate softness of the flax depends. I wish to inquire, why chlorine or oxymuriatic acid gas may not be employed? The objections to its use in common bleaching will not apply to its use in bleaching flax. Permit me to suggest its application in the following way. Let a convenient apparatus for *steaming* the flax be prepared; into the boiler from which the steam is generated, introduce a convenient vessel of sheet lead which shall contain the materials from which *chlorine gas* is produced, viz. sulphuric acid, manganese and common salt. Now when heat is applied to the boiler to produce steam, the leaden vessel which it contains and which is surrounded by water, will be also heated; steam, and chlorine gas will be formed at the same time; the former will dissolve the glutinous matter, and the latter will destroy the color, and both will pervade every part of the apparatus. Experiment alone must decide whether this suggestion is practically useful; nor do I know that it has not been tried, and found useless.

The *muriate of lime*, suggested by Mr. P. has no powers in bleaching, and it is stated by some writers, that it very much weakens the texture of *linen*.

J. F. DANA.

Agricultural Exhibition for the County of Essex, at Topsfield, on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1822.

The Trustees of the Essex Agricultural Society, to encourage improvements in the Agriculture and Manufactures of the County, offer in premiums for the present year, more than *Six Hundred Dollars*. They have taken care to provide convenient accommodations, and from the increasing interest manifested in the subject, they anticipate a more interesting exhibition than in any preceding year.

All claims for premiums for Stock, must be entered with the Secretary, or Col. E. Wildes, of Topsfield, on the day previous to the exhibition.

All Animals and articles intended for exhibition or premium, must be presented to the officers of the Society, who will be in attendance to receive them, by eight o'clock, A. M.

The Ploughing Match will take place precisely at eleven o'clock. The trial of Working Oxen will follow immediately after.

At one o'clock, the members of the Society will dine together at the Topsfield Hotel. At two o'clock, the Reports of the Committees will be received and examined by the Trustees. At half past two o'clock, the members of the Society will go in procession from the Hotel to the Meeting House, where an Address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Eaton, of Boxford. After this, the Reports of the Committees will be publicly communicated, and such other business transacted as the interests of the Society may require.

From the Columbian Centinel.

MR. RUSSELL—As the farmers are blessed with an abundant crop, it is of the first importance to have it well harvested.

The present month has been uncommonly favorable to the harvesting of beans, onions, and potatoes.

I would recommend to those who have *beans* not yet harvested, to have them pulled and housed before all the vines are dead, and before there comes rain. For one bushel gathered in this way is worth two bushels which are left in the field till the rain swells them. It is a lamentable fact, that nearly one half of all the white beans, which come to market, have a shrivelled appearance, which indicates neglect in the harvesting. For if the rain does not swell the bean, after it becomes dry, its surface will be fair and smooth, and the bean, when dried, will be soft and tender. They are then much more wholesome than if they had been exposed to rains.

Onions.—As soon as onions come to their growth, the tops and roots begin to dry, and they should be harvested. They should be pulled, dried a day or two in the field, and then housed, before the sun turns them green and makes them tough. For they will taste and keep much better than those which lie out till they take the second root and become weather-beaten.

Potatoes.—I presume every man has observed how much better flavored potatoes are in the month of August, and even to the middle of September, than at any other time of the year. The reason is obviously, because they are gathered before they have attained their full growth and before the vines are dead. Potatoes, therefore, should be harvested as soon as the vines begin to die, and then they will not have any disagreeable earthy and watery flavor. They may be placed immediately in the cellar and will not sustain any injury from their dampness, if the cellar doors and windows are left open in fair weather.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND.

From the New York Statesman.

Cotton.—Our readers will recollect that in the early part of the year several essays were published in the Statesman, under the signature of "Agricola," on the subject of cultivating cotton in this and the adjoining states. Our correspondent being desirous that a fair trial should be made, procured, at his own expense, from South Carolina and Virginia, several barrels of seed, which were deposited with the editors of this paper, and by his direction, gratuitously distributed to all who were disposed to try the experiment. We shall be glad to learn from those who have attempted the cultivation of cotton from seed received at this office, what success they have met with. We have seen some bolls taken from the garden of Mr. O. Parker, of Greenwich, on the 10th inst. which had then opened, and which present fine specimens of cotton. The seed was planted about the 23d of April, and we have no doubt that the cotton in the garden from which these bolls were taken, will come to maturity before the warm season is over.

Poulson's Philadelphia paper of Saturday says—"Some cotton seeds were put in the ground at Camden, N. J. in May last, and on the first day of September, inst. a part of it was maturely ripened and fit to gather. As it was late in the spring when these seeds were planted, there cannot be a doubt but that this valuable plant may be successfully cultivated in the sandy soil of New Jersey."

From the Western Reserve Chronicle.

Quick Work.—The barn of Mr. S. Hutchins, a respectable farmer in Vienna, (Ohio,) was struck with lightning on the 28th July, and most of the hay and all the grain raised on his farm the present season were consumed. On the 7th of August, his neighbors assembled and erected a barn for him 36 feet by 26. They cut the timber, hewed, framed, raised, boarded, shingled, made and hung the doors, and a large load of hay presented to him, was unloaded in it before sunset of the same day.

Something Marvellous.—On draining off the water in the summit level of the canal this week for the purpose of removing the earth which had been deposited in it by the late freshet, large quantities of live CLAMS were discovered in the bottom of it, the shells of some of which measured 7 inches in length, and were well proportioned. Persons who have partook of these equatic sojourners of our place, represent them to be of "*most delicious flavor.*"—The shells are of a greenish cast, and almost as transparent as glass.—*Sandy Hill Times.*

THE FARMER.

BOSTON:—SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1822.

ON SAVING AND MAKING THE MOST OF MANURE.

(*Continued from page* 55.)

The advocates for long manure, and the sticklers for short manure, in our opinion, are both right with regard to some of the points in controversy. As regards other matters in dispute, we believe the truth lies between them, and of course both parties are a little on one or the other side of it.

The better to comprehend the subject, and make those practical deductions, which may render its discussion useful, it may be well to take into view,

I. The nature of the soil to which manure is to be applied.

II. The crop which is immediately to succeed the application of the manure, and which it is principally intended to benefit.

I.—THE NATURE OF THE SOIL.

Manure must not only ferment, but be completely decomposed, before it can produce its *full* effects in the nourishment of plants, or in enriching the soil. The products of its fermen-

tation are certain matters called gasses, factitious airs or elastic fluids. They are, principally, carbonic acid gas, hydrogen gas, and azote, or nitrogen gas. A dark colored liquid, of a slightly sour or bitter taste, will likewise be formed; and if the process be suffered to continue for a sufficient length of time nothing solid will remain except earthy and saline matter covered with charcoal.* "If a quantity of stable dung be piled in a heap, and freely exposed to all the varieties of weather, it soon heats and emits a constant stream of vapor. As the gasses are escaping it is constantly diminishing in weight and volume; and by the end of six months, if there has been alternate moisture and warmth, not above a fourth part of the original bulk remains to be spread on the field; and this is always a blackish earth, mostly of carbonaceous matter. All the other ingredients consisting of the hydrogen, and azote, with part of the carbon in the form of carbonic acid, are partly sunk in the soil, and partly blended with the atmosphere. I admit the latter are not lost in the general system of the universe; but carried with the winds, they combine anew with some living vegetable, or enter into some equally useful compound; but lost they are to the farmer beyond all recal. They may enrich his neighbor's crop, or be fixed and entangled in the luxuriance of the forest, but they can never reward his labor, nor impart plenty to his harvests. The nutritive juices may have passed downward, and fertilized the spot which it covered, but the substance is evaporated, and as completely gone, as if it had been consumed by fire."†

There can be no doubt but vegetable manure, as long as it remains unaltered in its texture, and without evolving any of the products of putrefaction, can have no other than a mere mechanical effect in making the soil lie loose, which, in dry weather, will prove rather injurious than otherwise. But if the putrefactive process is carried on, after the manure is spread and covered in the field, its volatile products, before mentioned, will be imbibed by the soil, and yielded as they may be wanted by growing vegetables.

We know, however, that some kinds of earth retard, and others put an entire stop to putrefaction. A very wet, or a very dry soil will prevent wood, straw, &c. from rotting. Some sorts of earth will turn vegetables into peat; and some will preserve even animal remains for centuries, as entire as Egyptian mummies. That wood will rot much quicker in some than in other grounds, on the same farm, is a fact known to every observing husbandman, who has ever made use of what is called post-and-rail-fence. Is it not then very possible that the difference among agriculturists relative to long and short manure may have been caused by the different qualities of the soils to which their applications have been made? Perhaps the field to which the conductor of the Farmer's Magazine applied "dung and litter, which had been turned down fresh in the furrow, and appeared the next spring without any visible change," might have possessed some chemical qualities, some salts or acids which prevented the manure from rotting, and preserved it as it were in a kind of pickle, for the behoof of posterity.—Pure sand will preserve carrots, beets, &c. which are buried in it, much better than loam; and we have doubts whether fresh manure would undergo much alteration if buried in sand, not mixed with other substances. There can be no doubt but that suffering manure to lie till it looses any considerable part of its weight, before it is used, is not the way to make the most of it. On the other hand, it will, probably, be best to permit it to lie in masses, under cover as much as possible, till it becomes *tainted*, or fermentation has commenced, before it is spread and ploughed into the soil.

* Agricultural Chemistry.
† Letters of Agricola.

THE NATURE OF THE CROP.

In the choice and application of long or short manure, a suitable regard should be had to the nature of the crop, which immediately succeeds such application. If used for crops of wheat, rye, flax, or in short any crops which cannot well be weeded, it should be old, well rotted, and at least have undergone so great a degree of fermentation as will have destroyed the seeds of grass, weeds, &c. which generally abound in fresh barn yard manure. Likewise when used for carrots, ruta baga, parsnips, and indeed all root crops, except potatoes, it should be fine, well rotted, or mixed in composts, which are so well pulverized as to present no mechanical obstacles, such as sticks, straws, or lumps of earth to the growth and extension of the roots. For Indian corn or potatoes however, it may be fresh, and if well covered in the soil, its being coarse and mixed with weeds, straw, &c. will not prevent its proving useful. It may be, however, that the soil will cause it to *dry-rot* like that mentioned by Judge Peters, or it will not rot at all like that of the conductor of the Farmer's Magazine. In such cases, it might not be amiss to try the virtue of a little quick lime. This substance, however, should not be applied directly to the manure, lest the latter be destroyed by the corrosive quality of the former. The quick lime should be applied directly to the soil itself some time before the application of the manure, in order to neutralize any acid which may be unfriendly to vegetation, or have a tendency to prevent the decomposition of the manure. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

Foreign.—On the 7th July the Ministers and Agents of Russia, Austria, Prussia, France, Denmark, Saxony, Portugal, and the Netherlands, all united in a Note to the Spanish Ministers, in which they declare, in the names of their respective Sovereigns, and in the most formal manner, that "on the conduct which will be observed towards his Catholic Majesty, irrevocally depend the relations between Spain and the whole of Europe, and that the least insult to the King's Majesty would plunge the Peninsula into an abyss of calamities." The British Minister did not join in this peremptory note, but sent a special one, the contents of which are not given.

The war between the Greeks and Turks still rages with unabated fury. The Greeks have lately blown up a Turkish ship, by the means of a fire ship intended for the destruction of two of the principal vessels of the Turkish fleet. The vessel which was thus destroyed carried 80 guns, and had a crew of 1700 men, of which about 300 only were saved, the rest having been blown to atoms with the ship.

A dispute between Spain and Algiers on the subject of tribute, threatens to terminate in hostilities.

Water Spouts on Lake Erie.—Yesterday about ten o'clock, A. M. (says the Cleaveland Herald of Aug. 22,) while a cloud hung over the lake, apparently at the distance of about ten miles, the people of this village were entertained at the sight of several water-spouts, which formed themselves, one after another, from the lake to the cloud. They were four in number, of different sizes, and a considerable distance from each other. The cloud being high, and the spouts being black and perpendicular, resembling huge pillars of some mighty fabric, and occasionally changing in their positions, presented a prospect both grand and beautiful.—They continued visible for some length of time, and their disappearance was followed by the falling of rain in torrents on the lake, and a slight shower extending itself to this village.

SPEED THE PLOUGH.

THE subscriber (late President of the Berkshire Agricultural Society) convinced of the importance of disseminating *improved* Agricultural Implements, and that it only can be effected in an efficient manner, thro' the medium of persons who are *practically* conversant with, and able to judge of their true merits from experience, proposes to open a REPOSITORY for the sale, *on commission*, of all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Machinery.—*Likewise*, for Prime Seeds, and approved Agricultural Books.

It being the object of the subscriber to bring into use such articles only as possess real merit, it is proper to remark, that he will offer none for sale but such as he may be really acquainted with, or which he shall have previously tested by experience.

Letters, *post paid*, will be duly attended to, and all favors gratefully acknowledged.

THOMAS MELVILL, JR.

Pittsfield, (Berkshire Co.) Sept. 10, 1822.

New Printing Office.

THOMAS W. SHEPARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he executes all kinds of

BOOK AND FINE JOB PRINTING,

in the most fashionable manner, and on reasonable terms, at the Office of the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, ROGERS' BUILDING.....CONGRESS-ST.

A MAN TO MY MIND.

Since wedlock's in vogue, and old maids little priz'd,
To all bachelors greeting, these lines are premis'd ;
I'm a maid that would marry, but where shall I find,
(I wish not for fortune) a man to my mind.

Not the dandy, who's hardly of masculine race,
In love with his own precious figure and face ;
Not the free-thinking rake, whom no morals can bind,
Neither this nor the other's the man to my mind.

Not the ruby fac'd sot that topes, world without end,
Not the drone, who can't relish his bottle and friend,
Not the fool that's too fond, nor the churl that's unkind,
Neither this—that—nor t'other's the man to my mind.

But the youth in whom merit and sense may conspire,
Whom the brave must esteem, and the fair should admire ;
In whose heart love and truth are with honor combin'd,
This—this—and no other's the man to my mind.

A MAN NOT TO MY MIND.

From the man whom I love, though my heart I disguise,
I will freely describe the wretch I despise ;
And if he has sense but to balance a straw,
He will sure take the hint from the picture I draw.

A wit without sense, without fancy a beau,
Like a parrot he chatters, and struts like a crow ;
A peacock in pride, in grimace a baboon,
In courage a hind, in conceit a gascoon.

As a vulture rapacious, in falsehood a fox,
Inconstant as waves, and unfeeling as rocks ;
As a tyger ferocious, perverse as a hog,
In mischief an ape, and in fawning a dog.

In a word, to sum up all his talents together,
His heart is of lead, and his brain is of feather ;
Yet if he has sense but to balance a straw,
He will sure take the hint from the picture I draw.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES—BEWARE !

[The following will serve as a caution to females, against the impositions which are often practised upon them, to their mortification, shame and ruin. Let them prefer, as suitors and husbands, those whose characters and circumstances are known to them, and not trust to the oily tongues, and vain pretensions of foreigners and strangers, who, under the disguise of a fine dress, and genteel manners, often conceal the most villainous designs.]—*Salem Register.*

Reported for the Philadelphia Union.

A European, who had a wife and several children in his own country, not thinking himself well treated by his wife's family, determined, as soon as he could compass fifty pounds, to try his fortune in America. After he arrived in Philadelphia, reflecting that he was a great way from home, and that many circumstances might happen here which would never be heard of in Europe, he changed his name and took up his abode at a hotel, where his fifty pounds were soon reduced to 1 dollar 18 3-4 cents. He then thought it time to look out for other quarters, and accordingly removed very quietly to a private boarding house, where a fine young woman soon attracted his attention. In due time she consented to become his bride, and the marriage ceremony was properly solemnized.

Hitherto nothing had occurred to give reason to suppose that our gentleman was any how different from what he professed to be, unless it were an old letter which was now and then picked up about the house, addressed to Mr. D. O. S. but which excited more amusement than suspicion. On a certain day, however, when he walked out with his bride, he was met by a countryman of his, who, after accosting him with great familiarity, enquired after the health of his wife and children. Our gentleman returned the salutation with cordiality, but perceiving his fair companion was alarmed by the interrogation, he abruptly broke off the conversation with the stranger. The rest of the afternoon was spent in accounting to the lady for the strange scene which he had lately witnessed. Inquiring after the health of the wife and children of unmarried men was, he said, a very common joke in his own country, and she, having an interest in being deceived, believed him.

His countryman, however, offended at the abruptness of his conduct, dogged him home, and a few days afterwards called to enquire for him by his real name. The letters were then remembered, and the fears of an old lady in the family so alarmed, that she laid information before a magistrate, who sent an invitation to our gentleman to appear before him. "Ah!" said he, after he had read the summons, "another invitation to dinner. Upon my honor, if I could eat fifty dinners a day I might have them all. However I shall accept of this, as I know the giver is a good kind of a fellow." He went accordingly, and, though surprised to find his wife and some of her relations there before him, still had the effrontery to offer the magistrate his hand. This the latter refused to receive till he had read the charges against him—bigamy and imposition. "Good God, Sir," said our gentleman, "don't stain my honor with such imputations. Allow me till tomorrow and I will produce letters and witnesses that will avouch for my respectability." The magistrate, after consulting with the parties agreed to this arrangment; but that night our gentleman disappeared and has not been heard of since.

From the New York Statesman.

"*Love has eyes.*"—The Westchester Herald states, that a villain of the name of William Rosler, was detected in robbing the store of Michael Marks, by a young lady and gentleman who, as the term goes, were *keeping company* in the house opposite the scene of burglary.—While they were prolonging their midnight vigils, indulging in some wakeful dreams of nuptial felicity, they saw the villain enter the store through the window, and when he was cleverly in, young Damon stepped across the road, made all fast, and gave the alarm, which resulted in the easy apprehension of Rosler.—The paragraph cautions all robbers to beware of attempting depredations *between the hours of ten on Sunday evening, and day break on Monday morning*, which is "the witching time of night" with village lovers. Fortunate would we be, if we had guards equally wakeful in the infected district.

Old Seed.—However valuable ancestry may be in the eye of a man of family, it is in little estimation in that of farmers, if we may judge by the reply a country lad made to one who was boasting of his *ancient family.* "So much the worse for thee"—said he—"every body knows the older the seed, the worse the crop."

From the American Statesman.

The Office of the Philadelphia Union lately took fire. The manner in which the accident occurred is very pleasantly related in the following paragraph, which subsequently appeared in that paper:—

"The report which the wags are circulating that the fire at our office on Thursday evening originated in the spontaneous combustion of a number of political articles of a highly inflammatory character, is totally destitute of foundation. We do not deal in such dangerous ware. The truth is, that our "devil" was endeavoring to purify a number of communications by fire, but not being careful enough of the process, the flames unfortunately spread to a number of poems in manuscript, (the collections the last two years,) which by reason of the *spirit* contained in them made a fine crackling blaze and finally exhaled in fumes ethereal. They went off in a most glorious smoke, but burned so furiously at first as to scorch the wainscoting of the room, and burn a hole through the floor. We trust that our poetical friends will now see the propriety of not burdening us in future with so many *original verses.* We always considered them very dangerous articles."

MR. BRAHAM, THE SINGER.

It is reported that this stage songster is about to honor us by leaving England to sing for us *one* year, for the moderate sum of *forty thousand dollars !* The editors of the National Intelligencer, noticing this mattter, have observed, "we shall be glad to hear what our friend Niles will say to this folly." All that is needful to say is easily said—"friend Niles" pays nothing to England for his *coats*, and will not pay any thing to *transient* Englishmen for *songs*—though pleased to hear good music on rightful occasions and reasonable terms. Yet the managers of our theatres may make money by exposing this musical biped to the public—and persons will spend ten or twenty dollars to hear him, who have defrauded their honest creditors out of scores of thousands, or suffer themselves to be *dunned* by those who supply them with *milk* for their coffee and tea. It is even yet the *fashion* rather to be extravagant than to be honest—though the state of society is evidently improving; more perhaps, of necessity, than from inclination.—*Niles' Register.*

JUDICIAL PLEASANTRY.

A lawyer, now deceased, a celebrated wag, was pleading before a Scotch Judge with whom he was on most intimate terms. Happening to have a client, a *female*, defendant in an action, of the name of *Tickle*, he commenced his speech in the following humorous strain:—"Tickle, my client, the defendant, my lord." The auditors, amused with the oddity of the speech, were almost driven into hysterics of laughter, by the Judge replying—"Tickle her yourself, Harry; you're as able to do it as I."

LA FONTAINE.

A worthy Antiquary was one day edifying the French academy with a monstrous long detail of the comparative price of commodities at different periods, when La Fontaine observed. "cet homme cenuait le prix de tout excepte le temps." "This man knows the *price* of every thing except *time.*"